JOHN HAY, STATESMAN, AUTHOR AND JOURNALIST

Colonel John Hay, statesman, author and journalist, attained the highest rank in each of these varied fields of effort. He was a native of Indiana and came of sturdy Scottish ancestry. The first of the family to come to America was John Hay, who had seen service in the army of the Elector of the Rhenish Palatinate. This John Hay settled in Virginia in 1750. His son Adam served in the Revolutionary Army and was a personal friend of Washington. His son John married and reared a family in Kentucky, but, becoming convinced that his home should be in a free instead of a slave State, he removed to Illinois with all his sons, save the eldest, Charles, who was studying medicine. When Charles received his degree he settled in Salem, Ind. There he was married, in 1831, to a daughter of the Rev. David A. Leonard, a graduate of Brown University. Ten years later Dr. Hay removed to Warsaw, Ind., where he spent the rest of his life.

His fourth son, John, the future Secretary of State, was born at Salem, on October 8, 1838. After receiving his preparation for college at Warsaw and at Springfield, Ill., young Hay went to Brown University, where he was graduated in 1858, taking high rank in English composition in a class containing many fine scholars.

Returning to the West, he entered the law office of an uncle, Malcolm Hay, in Springfield, Ill., an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, but had already won his political spurs in the Lincoln-Douglas campaign of 1860 as a writer and a speaker. When President Lincoln went to Washington to be inaugurated in 1861 he took the youthful lawyer with him as asistant private secretary, associated with John G. Nicolay. They were associated throughout the remainder of Mr. Lincoln's life save for a few months when Secretary Hay was adjutant and aide-de-camp to the President and later served in the army on the staffs of Generals Hunter and Gillmore, gaining the rank of colonel by brevet. His relations with Mr. Lincoln were of the closest character, and almost those of a son to a father. Many missions of a delicate and confidential nature were intrusted to him by the President.

After the assassination of Lincoln, Colonel Hay went to Paris as Secretary of Legation, serving there while Mr. Nicolay was United States Consul in the same city. After three years at Paris, Colonel Hay went to Vienna as Secretary of Legation and chargé d'affaires for a year, and in 1869 he became Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

In 1870 he returned to this country, and for five years he was an editorial writer on The Tribune staff, writing principally on foreign and political topics. In 1874 Colonel Hay was married to the daughter of Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, and the following year he gave up newspaper work and removed to that city. He had already published his "Pike County Ballads," some of which were written when he was in college, and "Castilian Days," the fruit of his stay in Spain. A popular novel, "The Bread-Winners," the scene of which is laid in Cleveland, was attributed to him, but he never acknowledged its authorship.

From 1879 to 1881 Colonel Hay was First Assistant Secretary of State in the administration of President Hayes, under Secretary Evarts. After resigning, on May 3, 1881, he was president of the International Sanitary Congress at Washington.

In the spring of 1881 Whitelaw Reid, in arranging to go abroad for the summer, put the editorial direction of The Tribune in the hands of his friend and former associate, Colonel Hay. Instead of enjoying a period of repose following the installation of a new President, the country was immediately disturbed by the resignations of Senators Conkling and Platt and a bitter controversy in the Republican party. Then ensued the shooting of President Garfield by Guiteau and the long months of illness which ended in the death of the President. During that trying time Colonel Hay was acting editor-in-chief of The Tribune. He then devoted himself, in conjunction with Mr. Nicolay, to carrying out a purpose they had long cherished of writing a complete life of Abraham Lincoln, their purpose to do so having been formed while associated with the President and having his approval. They spent a number of years in collecting the material, and the publication of the work was begun in "The Century Magazine" in 1887. After it had run for two years, the work was issued in ten volumes, taking its place as the authoritative biography of the martyred President. The works of Mr. Lincoln were afterward compiled by the editors in two volumes.

After sixteen years of exclusive devotion to literary pursuits, chiefly at Washington, Colonel Hay re-entered public life in March, 1897, when President McKinley appointed him Ambassador to Great Britain to succeed Thomas F. Bayard. Taking up his duties with the familiarity secured by his previous experience in the diplomatic service, he performed them with great skill. He promoted the friendly feeling between the two countries previous to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, and his work was regarded as a triumph of discreet tact. His speeches in London called forth the highest commendation, and he made the most favorable social impression.

Ambassador Hay was recalled to Washington in September, 1898, to succeed Judge William R. Day as Secretary of State, a post in the government service up to which all his previous training led. His departure from the London capital was much regretted by all who had been associated with him, but his pre-eminent fitness for the Department of State was everywhere admitted. His administration of affairs was soon found to be marked by vigor, tact and sagacious foresight. Many important negotiations were successfully conducted under Secretary Hay's direction in the closing years of President McKinley's administration and the first term of President Roosevelt. The maintenance of the "open door" policy in the Far East, and the consequent postponement of the threatened dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, was considered a most notable diplomatic achievement. He was not content with verbal assurances from the European powers, but secured written guarantees. When the Boxer troubles broke out and the legations at Peking were imperilled, Secretary Hay secured the assurance that the foreigners in the Chinese capital were alive, and a disavowal from the Chinese government that it was responsible for the disturbances and assurances that it would accept foreign aid to quell them. The outcome was the recognition of the extending influence of the United States in world affairs. Secretary Hay negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in regard to an interoceanic canal, but when it failed of ratification he did not permit this incident to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries, but concluded another treaty, which was ratified. He also succeeded in obtaining the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute and in securing the solution of the Samoan problem, the interests in the islands being divided between this country and Germany, England withdrawing from them. While the British were fighting the Boers in South Africa Secretary Hay used his good offices to secure the neutrality of the Continental powers. He negotiated a notable series of reciprocity treaties with Argentina, Cuba, France, Germany and the British West Indies. The long standing dispute with Turkey over questions arising from the Armenian disturbances was settled by Secretary Hay and indemnity secured from the Sublime Porte.

In his service as Secretary of State, Mr. Hay negotiated more than fifty treaties with foreign countries. He took charge just at the close of the Spanish war and had many matters of detail to dispose of. A series of extradition treaties was negotiated by him. He also secured the adoption of an important class of treaties to settle the claims of United States citizens against foreign countries. One of these was the submission of the Pious Fund dispute to the Hague Court of Arbitration, with the result of a decision in favor of the United States. The negotiation with Great Britain over the isthmian canal question resulted in the abrogation of the privileges claimed by England under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and an agreement to let the United States act alone in controlling and policing the canal. In promoting the Panama Canal, when the action of the Colombian government threatened to put a stop to the enterprise and Panama seceded, the prompt recognition of the new state led to the negotiations which have made the great interoceanic waterway possible. The negotiation of a more favorable canal treaty and the securing of the canal zone for the United States will always stand to the credit of Secretary Hay.

The most notable success of the diplomacy of Secretary Hay was his action in securing the adoption of the "open door" policy by the European governments which had secured treaty ports in China. He insisted that all these ports should be open to all the world on equal terms. This put an end to the plan for the partition of China and preserved the rights of all countries which have commercial treaties with her. One of the countries which this policy especially affected was Russia in her relation to Manchuria.

In 1902, when Rumania threatened all Jews within her borders, Secretary Hay made his "plea for the Jews," that the European powers interfere and see that the Jews were protected. He settled the dispute over the Venezuela claims by securing their reference to the Hague Tribunal, while upholding the Monroe Doctrine when Germany and Great Britain were attempting to enforce their claims.

When the war broke out between Russia and Japan Secretary Hay renewed his efforts to maintain the integrity of China and to confine the operations to Manchuria, addressing a note to the powers in February, 1904, on this subject.

Secretary Hay addressed a note to the powers in December of last year calling for another conference at The Hague in regard to the extension of arbitration treaties.

The significant note of Secretary Hay's diplomatic policy was candor, and his open methods often surprised Old World diplomats. Before his direct and candid statements of purpose the uselessness of indirect and intriguing methods was apparent, and he was able to secure his ends by the firmness and sincerity with which he pressed forward in the path he had marked out. His hand guided the developments that brought the United States to the front as a world power and secured her present place among the nations of the earth. He had no sympathy with the indirect methods of the old-time school of diplomats, and proceeded with frankness but firmness to secure his ends.

In his political beliefs and utterances Mr. Hay was always a stanch Republican. The birth of the party practically coincided with the beginning of his interest in political affairs, and his experience in the strenuous Lincoln campaign and the stirring war days served to intensify and strengthen his early faith. He was a stanch protectionist, and heartily supported the Dingley tariff. He was fond of recounting the achievements of the party of his faith. When its semi-centennial was celebrated at Jackson, Mich., on June 6, 1904, Secretary Hay was chosen as the principal speaker. In the course of his address he said:

> Who of us that were living then will forget the ardent enthusiasm of those days? It was one of those periods, rare in the life of any nation, when men forget themselves, and, in spite of habit, of interest and of prejudice, follow their consciences wherever they may lead. In the clear, keen air that was abroad the best men of the country drew deeper breaths and rose to a moral height they had not before attained.
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> The movement was universal. Sumner in the East, Seward in New-York, Chase in Ohio, Bates in Missouri, Blair in Maryland, all sent forth their appeal to the higher motive; and in Illinois, where the most popular man in the State boldly and cynically announced: "I don't care whether slavery is voted up or voted down," a voice new to the nation replied: "There are some of us who do care. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong!" And Abraham Lincoln came upon the field, not to leave it until he was triumphant in death.
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> If there is one thing more than another in which we Republicans are entitled to a legitimate pride it is that Lincoln was our first President; that we believed in him, loyally supported him while he lived, and that we have never lost the right to call ourselves his followers. There is not a principle avowed by the Republican party to-day which is out of harmony with his teachings or inconsistent with his character.

In his mastery of the English language, Colonel Hay's natural style was perfected by his newspaper experience as well as by his literary work. He had a freshness of style not often found in state papers, and his public addresses possessed literary charm as well as eloquence of utterance. He was not a frequent campaign speaker, but was always listened to by throngs. In the campaign last fall he made a noteworthy speech in Carnegie Hall. He also spoke in October of last year before the peace conference in Boston. In July of last year the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor was bestowed on him by the French government.

It was in his poetry that Colonel Hay won his literary spurs. He had begun to write it while an undergraduate, and when on The Tribune he published some of his work in its columns. His first "Pike County Ballads" with the sub-titles "Jim Bludso of the Prairie Belle" and "Little Breeches," gained wide popularity, and the volume containing them and other poems was issued in 1871. The same year saw the publication of "Castilian Days," a new issue of which recently appeared. Another volume, entitled "Poems," appeared in 1890. He also translated Emilio Castelar's "Treatise on the Republican Movement in Europe." His monumental work, however, was the authoritative "Life of Abraham Lincoln," which covers the history of this country from 1830 to 1865.

Secretary Hay had a fine house in Washington at 16th-st. and Lafayette Square. He also had a summer home at Lake Sunapee, N. H. He was a trustee of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant in Washington, which he and his family attended when in that city. He received the degree of LL. D. from Brown, Yale, Harvard, Western Reserve and Princeton universities. Besides his books, he was the author of a number of important addresses and a hymn written for the Christian Endeavor convention in Washington in 1876. It is as follows:

> Lord, from far-severed climes we come
> To meet at last in Thee our home.
> Thou Who hast been our guide and guard
> Be still our hope, our rich reward.
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> Defend us, Lord, from every ill;
> Strengthen our hearts to do Thy will.
> In all we plan and all we do
> Still keep us to Thy service true.
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> Oh, let us hear the inspiring word
> Which they of old at Horeb heard.
> Breathe to our hearts the high command:
> "Go onward and possess the land!"
>
> Thou Who art Light, shine on each soul!
> Thou Who art Truth, each mind control!
> Open our eyes and make us see
> The path which leads to heaven and Thee!

Colonel Hay was married in 1874 to Miss Clara L. Stone, of Cleveland. They had two sons and two daughters. The elder son, Adelbert, who was graduated at Yale in 1898 and had entered the diplomatic service, was killed by a fall from a window when attending the triennial reunion of his class at New-Haven. The elder daughter, Helen, was married to Payne Whitney in 1902. She is the author of a considerable number of poems.

The second daughter, Alice, is the wife of James A. Wadsworth, jr., of Geneseo, N. Y.

In March of this year Secretary Hay went abroad much broken in health. He sailed for the Mediterranean on the Celtic. His friends were alarmed by the fact that he nearly collapsed when going on board, but wireless telegraphic news soon came that he was much improved, and when the vessel reached Gibraltar he was reported practically recovered. After reaching Italy he went on to Bad Nauheim, Germany, where he took the baths. In returning he stopped for brief periods in Paris and London, and he reached this country a fortnight ago. After a few days at the Long Island home of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, he went to Washington and resumed his duties at the State Department for a week. He was warmly welcomed by his associates in public life, and especially by the members of the diplomatic corps. He regarded himself as greatly improved by his trip abroad. To a friend he said: "I was an ill man—far worse than my friends knew—when I started for Europe last spring, but I feel much better. I feel rested now, and perhaps with care I may have a few more years."

A week ago yesterday he went to his summer home, The Fells, on Lake Sunapee, whither his wife had preceded him. His son Clarence was with him. The journey was a fatiguing one and the Secretary caught cold. The result was an attack which was diagnosed as uræmia, and to treat which specialists were summoned from Boston. The remedies used proved efficacious, and an operation which had been proposed was dispensed with. It was reported by the physicians that Mr. Hay was suffering from a chill, and the attack was similar to one which he had experienced four years before. The members of the family were reassured, and Mrs. Hay telegraphed to Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney that there was no reason for the postponement of their European trip, on which they had planned to sail on Tuesday of last week, and they sailed that day.

THE FELLS.

Secretary Hay's summer home, in New-Hampshire, where he died.

PERSONAL TRAITS.

How Mr. Hay Appeared in Newspaper Work, College and Public Life.

In regard to the character of Secretary Hay, a recent writer says:

> A man of profound convictions, Secretary Hay has carried his religion into his daily life; not that one ever hears him talking it or setting up a moral code that he would force upon his neighbor, but it governs all that he does and rules his life. The foundation of all religion, it has been said, is charity and justice, and those two cardinal virtues find their full measure in Secretary Hay. His innate love of justice and his scrupulous regard for the rights of others follow as a natural corollary to his boundless charity, for the charitable man must necessarily be the just man. It is this characteristic which has enabled Secretary Hay to win so many diplomatic triumphs and which has made his administration of the State Department ever memorable in American history.

One of his associates when he was an editorial writer for The Tribune was E. V. Smalley, and in writing of him in later years he had this to say:

> When I first knew John Hay we were fellow workers on The New-York Tribune in the old building, on the corner of Spruce-st. and Printing House Square, which Whitelaw Reid subsequently pulled down to make room for the first of the modern tall structures erected in New-York. The main editorial room was redolent of sour paste and printer's ink, but it housed a number of of the brightest men in American journalism. The ceiling was low and the windows were cobwebbed and flyspecked. The little desks, grimy from long use, stood so close together that the writers could almost touch elbows. On one side of me sat Bayard Taylor, the poet, and on the other George Ripley, the greatest and kindest of the literary critics of his day. Other occupants of the room were John Hay, John R. G. Hazzard, our best all round leader writer; Charles C. Congdon, Isaac H. Bromley, who has never been excelled on the New-York press as a satirist and humorist, and Edward L. Burlingame, now and for many years past the Editor of "Scribner's." Hay's work was general editorial writing, and he was especially strong in national politics and foreign affairs.
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> In writing of his college days, William L. Stone, a classmate at Brown, has this to say of John Hay:
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> He at once took high rank as a writer. This was evident not only from his essays in the departments of rhetoric and the various sciences—in short, in all those studies in which good writing, subjoined to a thorough knowledge of that subject, is required—but from the fact that whenever anything above the ordinary was needed in the way of composition his services were at once drawn upon. This, too, was the more noticeable when it is recalled that the class of which he was a member was made up of an unusual number of brilliant men, excelling especially in composition, and many of whom have since become eminent in different walks of life, particularly that of journalism.
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> Upon his first entering the university, the intellectual bullies of his class, mistaking these traits for weakness, were disposed to look down upon the newly entered collegian from Illinois. It was but a little while, however, when his sterling worth gave them pause. During his entire college life the stand in scholarship taken by Hay among his classmates was of a high order. Nor did his industry (although his ability rendered that habit of less value to him than to others) prevent his giving friendly aid to members of his class not so gifted.
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> Regarding Hay as a poet, his "Pike County Ballads," depicting a peculiar phase of Western civilization, and published some years since, gave promise of its author's eventually attaining a high rank in that department of letters; and to his friends it has always been a source of much disappointment that he did not woo the muse more zealously. Hay's faculty of rapid composition was simply marvellous, and would scarcely be believed, even by myself, had I not repeatedly witnessed it.
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> In an article in "The Review of Reviews," Henry McFarland has this to say of Secretary Hay:
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> Colonel Hay's great good fortune, the cornerstone of his successful career, was his early association with Abraham Lincoln. He is the only survivor in prominent place of Lincoln's men, and is distinguished from other public men by the characteristics which he developed under Lincoln's training. What he learned from "the first American" in the intimate association of the four most heroic years of our history has proved to be more important to him than all that he has learned from all other sources. The principles and methods, both in politics and statesmanship, which he learned from Lincoln have been of invaluable service to him, and in the almost filial relation existing between him and the martyr President Colonel Hay absorbed much of the spirit and character of his master, the greatest politician, the greatest statesman, the greatest man of his time.
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> His marriage, which brought him wealth, made a great change in Colonel Hay's circumstances, but it made no change in the man himself. The virility of his character successfully resisted the temptation to become a dilettante or a mere society man. Colonel Hay has remained the energetic and ambitious, manly man that he was, neither weakened by luxury nor made snobbish by "the unconscious arrogance of conscious wealth." Although the spur of poverty was removed, he worked as hard as ever, and improved the new opportunities which his marriage brought of gratifying his literary, social and political ambitions.
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> Until President McKinley, at the beginning of his administration, appointed Colonel Hay Ambassador to Great Britain he had not been conspicuous in public life for fifteen years. But that was because, always unostentatious, and indeed retiring, he had avoided prominence, declined public office and kept out of the newspapers. For during all those years, besides working in literature and meeting all social demands especially with a gracious hospitality, Colonel Hay was a power in politics, more, rather than less, important because he worked chiefly behind the scenes. He appeared from time to time on the Republican stump to make speeches notable for their cleverness, clearness and cogency, but he was never conspicuous in conventions or hotel lobbies, at the White House, the Capitol or the Cabinet offices. But in the inner councils of the Republican party his influence was potent, and the party managers knew how freely he gave his time, his efforts and his money for the success of his principles and candidates. President McKinley was long his candidate for the Presidency, and he thoroughly appreciated all that Colonel Hay did for him, and also the unusual fitness of Colonel Hay for public service. He would have made Colonel Hay Secretary of State at the beginning of his administration if he had not been constrained by circumstances to transfer Senator Sherman to the State Department. It was well, however, both for Colonel Hay and the administration, that he was sent just at that time as Ambassador to Great Britain, for his public and private services there were of high order and great importance. In that propitious hour, when the interests of both countries drew them closer together, to their mutual advantage, he did all that the American Ambassador could do to promote the friendliest relations and to secure our share of the benefits. The policy of benevolent neutrality which England followed to our advantage in the Spanish war was promoted by his efforts, and he utilized its influence in every possible way. Colonel and Mrs. Hay, blessed with fine social gifts and with the means to make them effective, made the best impression on English society. Colonel Hay's public addresses were models of their kind and examples of propriety which might well be followed by all our Ambassadors. Colonel Hay made personal friends of most of the leading men of England, and through the opportunities of the embassy gained the friendship of many Continental statesmen. When he returned to become Secretary of State, after less than eighteen months' service, he left behind him a shining reputation, and he brought back invaluable knowledge of the statecraft of every court in Europe.

SORROW VOICED ABROAD.

Evidences of High Esteem at Great Capitals.

London, July 1.—The death of Secretary of State John Hay called out many evidences of the affectionate esteem in which he was held in this country. Immediately after the news was conveyed to the American Embassy the flag was halfmasted, and as soon as the Secretary's death became known to the public a steady stream of diplomats, officials and personal friends of the Secretary of State called there to leave their cards. The papers all pay tributes to Mr. Hay as "an American patriot and a friend of England, by whose death society, politics and literature are sensibly poorer." The long obituary notices contain nothing but glowing tributes to the conspicuous ability which the dead statesman showed in all the fields of his activity and special references to his untiring promotion of the friendship between the United States and Great Britain.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, on behalf of the British government, has cabled an expression of sincere sympathy with the American government in the death of Secretary Hay.

Ambassador Reid, when advised of the death of Mr. Hay, expressed the deepest regret at the loss which not only the country but which he personally had sustained, they having been friends for forty years. Mr. Reid was best man at Mr. Hay's wedding. Mr. Reid said he felt particularly sad, as, when in London a few weeks ago, Mr. Hay, although still a sick man, had every hope of a speedy recovery and return to his official duties. "His death," Mr. Reid added, "leaves a gap in the public life of America which will be most difficult to fill." Ambassador Reid has cancelled all his immediate engagements in consequence of the death of his chief. The cancellation of his engagements includes the reception at the embassy on July 4, for which all arrangements had been made.

Paris, July 1.—The death of Secretary Hay caused a profound shock in official and diplomatic quarters here. Premier Rouvier was among the first to learn the news, and he sent a dispatch expressing his deep regret and condolence.

Ambassador McCormick, General Porter and the officials of the American Embassy and Consulate and the members of the American colony joined in expressions of grief and in tributes of respect for the dead statesman.

Berlin, July 1.—Secretary Hay's reputation was nearly as high in Germany as in the United States, and the fullest recognition is given of his liberal views of the rights of other States, of his clear sighted policies and of his judicious conduct of international affairs. Great regret is expressed at the Foreign Office at the death of a statesman who always was a friend of Germany and whom German statesmen trusted fully.

Consul General Mason, who spent three weeks with Secretary Hay at Bad-Nauheim, commenting on their lifelong friendship, said:

> For the mere pride of holding a high and conspicuous political position Mr. Hay cared very little. He had a surfeit of all that, and was weary of the strain of public life. He was devoted to the President, and wanted to help him complete the great work he had begun to secure after the Russo-Japanese War an enlightened, just and permanent settlement of the Far Eastern question on terms that would preserve the entity of China and give free and equal opportunities to the United States and other nations in the trade and development of Eastern Asia. This and the promotion of arbitration and reciprocity in international relations were the things nearest to his heart, and which nerved him to stay at his post and work when his health and personal comfort would have constrained him to retire.

While Mr. Mason was at Bad-Nauheim with Mr. Hay he saw many evidences of the high regard in which the Secretary was held by the sovereigns and statesmen of Europe in the dispatches of inquiry, letters of sympathy and kind communications through visitors from Emperor William, Chancellor von Bülow, M. Delcassé, King Edward and Lord Lansdowne.

The evening newspapers contain long appreciations of Mr. Hay, saying that his name will be connected in history with the great place the United States has taken in international politics in the period of his direction of its foreign affairs.

St. Petersburg, July 2.—The death of Secretary Hay caused the deepest impression here, where his statesmanlike qualities were highly appreciated. The high officials of the Foreign Office were shocked to hear of his death, since the late reports indicated that he had returned from Europe with his health restored. They expressed the heartiest sorrow at the loss sustained by American diplomacy and the cause of international comity.

Ambassador Meyer was deeply grieved at receiving the news. He immediately sent his condolences and ordered the flag to be half-masted over the embassy buildings and his residence, the Kleinmichel Palace. The Ambassador will wait for the official announcement before formally conveying the fact of the Secretary's death to the Russian government, when probably he will have a personal audience with Foreign Minister Lamsdorff.

Foreign Minister Count Lamsdorff yesterday afternoon paid an unusual tribute to the memory of Secretary Hay. Without waiting for an official announcement of the Secretary's death, and disregarding the conventions of diplomatic etiquette, the Minister, on the receipt of the news, immediately called at the residence of Ambassador Meyer, and, finding the Ambassador absent, left a note expressing his personal sorrow at the death of Mr. Hay. Ambassador Meyer will probably present formal notification of the Secretary's death on behalf of the American government at a special audience of Emperor Nicholas to-day.

Copenhagen, July 1.—American Minister O'Brien is receiving many messages of condolence from diplomats and other high officials on Secretary Hay's death. The evening newspapers print sympathetic articles concerning Mr. Hay, and express their admiration for his great capacity and statesmanship. America, they say, will find it difficult to find a successor his equal.

Vienna, July 1.—The news of Secretary of State Hay's death was received here with sincere regret. The newspapers say that America has lost one of her most able, devoted and educated sons, who is well remembered in Vienna. The "Fremdenblatt," the official organ of the Foreign Office, says that Mr. Hay always proved himself a farseeing and experienced statesman.

MR. HAY INSURED FOR $100,000.

It was announced yesterday at the offices of the Equitable Life Assurance Society that Secretary Hay was insured for $100,000 in that society. He took out the policy, which was on the deferred dividend plan, in 1887, when he was forty-nine years old. It matured in 1902, at which time Mr. Hay had paid in $57,000.

MASSACHUSETTS EXPRESSES SYMPATHY

Boston, July 1.—Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, jr., who is Acting Governor in the absence of Governor William L. Douglas, sent the following dispatch to Mrs. Hay:

> Massachusetts extends respectful sympathy in your great sorrow. It will be a privilege of the commonwealth in any way to serve you in showing respect and affection for one who promoted his country's prestige in promoting the world's peace.

COMMERCIAL RATINGS

may interest you; if so, valuable auxiliary information may be found in The Tribune's daily record of judgments and satisfied judgments.